10,000 N Carolina State 9s. Sat St Harlem R. R. Preferred 4 con Ca. State 5. Sat St Harlem R. R. Preferred 4 con Ca. State 5. Sat State 5. Sat St Concern & Poledo R. R. Lood Missouri State 6s. Sat State 5. Sat Sta

Tuesdat, Aug. 27-P. M.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange to-day, with the exception of the business in Federal and State Stocks, show a very small aggregate, and a downward tendency in prices. Less than 2,500 shares of all kinds were sold a the morning session, of which 1,3:0 shares were Naw-York Central, the seller of the cash stock making a turn of 1 & cent by taking them back at The only other time business added up 150 shares, showing the sugnation of speculation. Even the cliques which have been making each stock scarce appear to have desisted temperarily from their atapparently no interest in the stock speculation. The only important decline was 1 & cent in Panama. In State Bonds the market is feeble, although the trans-State Bords the market is receive, knowing the trans-actions are large. The movement in Tennessees con-tinues active, the sales t-day adding up \$60,000, chaing at 421, aminst 431 yesterony. Miscourie at the close stand † 2 cent below yesterday. North Caro-linas are also lower, but Georgias, for a small amount, were 13 & cent botter. Virginias are rather more plenty, and fell off ? V cent. The orders from the South for State Bonds have very much decreased of late. In Government Securities there is a steady feeling with a fair demand. The business in Treasury Notes the Assomewhat the investments in the Federal Social The Good 1881 sold at 872 w88, and those of 1868 at Sig. A parcel of Coopen 5s of 1874 sold at 781, an improvement of J F cent. There was a good demand for 6 by cent Treasury Notes, and they advanced to 9. J. In Resirved Bends the market is very s against but holders are firm. Between the Boards market was duil, and at the Second Board the movement was sluggish and heavy. Prices were irregular bu generally for cost lower. There was however, no pressure of takels on the market. The street quotations at the close ware: United States 5s, 1874, coup., 7°; a79; United States 6s, 1881, reg., 87; a 7;; Tennesce 6s, 40; a 42; Viginia 6s, 51 a 51; Missouri 5s, 41; a 11; Pre fie Mol Steamship Company, 75; a 77; New-York Centra Railroad, 771 a 73; Ene Rail ond, 2 ; a 25. Hudson River Rallroad, 3 N 2 33; Harlem Rallroad 10 @ | Hurlem Railroad, Preferred, 211822 Reading Railroad, 84] #30; Michigan Central Railrose, 4142442; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 1 | 213; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed, 28 222; Panama Ruilcoad, 101 21051; Illinois Central Railroad, 61 2 6:1; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 60 2 601; Cleve land and Toledo Rai road, 28; a 251; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 401 a 401; Chicago, Burilington and Quincy Railroad, 321 a 601; Illinois Central bonds, 7s,

There has been a moderate amount of business foreign bills for the steamer, the demand being almost entirely confined to bankers. At the close sterling fell off 1 per cent, 1074 @ 1074 being the top of the market for bunkers' signatures, with sales from second hand at 107). The supply of commercial names was small, and aold at 106 a 1074. France are 5,35 a 5.224.

Freights have advanced considerably. To Liverpool

the engagements include 135,000 bush. Corn at 10 a 11d. in bulk, and 101@111d. in ships' bags; 42,000 bush. Wheat, in ships' bags, at 10 a 11 d.; 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. 22s. 71d. To London: 45,000 bush. Wheat at 111 a 12d., in ships' bags; 2,200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 33s. 3d. To' Glusgow: 6,000 bush. Wheat at 11d., in bags. To Havre: 60,000 bush. Wheat at 22 & 93e., in shippers' bags.

\$3,651,893 45-for Customs, \$5,000, and for Treasury Notes, \$3,647,500; Paymente, \$655,027 04; Balance \$9,323,632 34.

The details of the carnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company for the week ending Aug. 22, are:

The earnings of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad the third week in August were:

 From Freight
 \$7,400 35

 From Pascengers
 5,207 94

 From Express
 201 75

 From Miccolaneous
 423 86

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad arned the third week of August:

Incresse..... \$5,301 56

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the third week of August:

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned the

shows a gain of \$5,000 in freight over last year's list; the loss in the passenger traffic more than counterbal-

ancing the gain.

The receipts of the Connecticut River Railroad for July were: For passengers, \$13,684 27; freight, \$10,-430 69; mails and express, \$811 95; making total gross receipts, \$21,935 91. The operating expenses were

\$10,959 78. Deducting the Ashuelot Railroad receipts from the earnings of July, 1800, and the net receipts of July this year abow only about \$1,000 decrease. The second call of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Associated Banks for ten per cent of the loan recently negotiated was promptly responded to to-day, and before 2 o'clock the whole \$3,500,000 was paid into the Sub-Treasury. This makes \$7,000,000, or one-fifth

of the loan paid up. This expansion of thirty-five millions by the banks will have a most beneficial influence upon their dividends, as in some cases their mercantile loans were but little in excess of their capitals. The annual interest on this loan is \$2,555,000, equal alone to a dividend of about 4 P cent on the bank capital of the city. The following table will compare the present condi-

tion of the banks of this city with that at the close of the corresponding week last year:

Aug. 25, 1890. Aug. 24, 1561.

\$120,673,967 \$157,663,963 Inc. \$7,064,941

20,119,779 \$7,111,411 Inc. \$25,996,702

on \$1,143,995 \$7,111,411 Inc. \$25,996,702

on \$1,143,991 \$122,890,645 Inc. \$7,837,554

side \$1,289,173 Illa,66,397 Inc. \$3,647,134

63,756,777 \$9,856,995 Dec. \$109,172

Williams of the Metropolitan, Mr. Gallatin of the National, Mr. Jones of the Chemical, and Mr. Taylor of the City Bank, have gone to Washington, with the view, it is said, of unging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to arrange some details of the late loan. A Committee of Boston bankers has been there for a week or more, with the same purpose.

The business of the Clearing-House was \$12,5-2,709. In the money market we have no change to note, excepting, perhaps, a little more activity growing out of the gradual recovery in versons branches of trade. Call loans are 100 P cent, with less doing at the lowest figure, and fire-proof paper goes at 5 a? P cent. The supply of this description, however, is very limited.

There is a large nativity in 6 P cent Treasury Notes, and the market continues to advance. Some large private purchases were made at 977, and in small lote the transactions were at 98 a 984. Parties who have duties to pay in the coming four menths are buying freely, fearing that the demand from the Banks for the purpose of paying them in on the second fifty millions of Goverument losu will advance them rearly to par. Some of the large lote taken to day were probably bought by the Banks in anticipation of that contingency, which will absorb all which can be bought below par.

The applications at the Sub Treasury for 7.30 F cent notes from outside investors continue numerous, being over one hundred to-day. The agregate deposited for

was \$150,000, mostly in small amounts.

We amnex a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jun. 1, 1861:

Total for the week ... \$1,24,501 51,021,022 Fre-tendy reported .. 41,620,324 56,562,056 Hallett & Co., prepared for the steamer. It contains an able article on the public debt, from which we make

Annexed is a statement showing the amount of the

the annexed extract:

ł	national	debt	for	each	year	Stude	the	orgen	n/salon or
ì	the Gov	erome	nit:						
1	1791	#15 4E	1,456	1015		9,533,6	60 183	9	611.903,739
ł	1792	77.72	7.924	1016	12	7.334.9	34 10	10.8	5,125,076
3	1730			2017				11	6,737,390
	1794			1013				2	15,628,408
4	1795			1819		5,529,6		13	26,090,953
1	1796			1820		1,615,5		4	26,143,996
1	1797			1621		9,967.4		5	16,001,657
	1198			1022		3,546.6		6	24,256,495
	1799			1823		0,875,8		i	45,650,495
i	1800			1024		0,2010,7	1 3	(8	65,854,450
	1001			1825		3,788,4		19	64,704,633
	1002			1326		1,054.0	11/4	Ø	64,273,231
	1:43			1827		3,507.3	50 12	51	62,567,765
	1.01			11128		7,475,0		2	67,000,425
9	1905			1929		8,421,4		3	\$6,339,157
	1:06			1/30		8,565,4	G- 128	S4	84,975,456
ł	1097			1931		9.123.1		55,	39,560,731
	ISSB			1937		1,523,2		56	30,893,910
ŧ	10.0			1838		2,001,6		7	25,105,155
	1810			1834		1,760,0	1 10	M	44,510,719
	1811	48,000	(Title)	11173	***	37.7	7.1	59	\$3,754,659
	1812	45.200	123	11/36	***	37,0	2 3	Gerren	74,015,299
	1812	35,525	1821	1137	***]	Hida	1 18	theren.	110,000,600
	3814	81,487	,E40	11130	***	0,1157,6	01		
ĺ,	724 1	Me v	W CAN	es in	the t	nost	cone	Insive	manner.

that all the debts confracted by the United States, un like those of other nations, are treated purely as com-percial transactions, to be paid at an early day, and for which provisions have always been speedily made, and which at one period entirely extinguished the debt, and reduced it to merely nominal amounts at two others.

The loans brought out in the Mexican war sold at present jointend troubles, the United States in of 1/68 are selling at a rate which will yield to those holding them till their materity 8 % cent, or very nearly twice the rate of interest they have yielded for the past eleven years. A nation with a vitality like that of the United States is not going to be extinguished in a day, nor till, like all other great nations, it has run its course, which is not measured by any ordinary computation.

In a year or so our fears will be forgotten, and as money is now far more abundant among us than at any former period, it will not be long before Govern-ment securities will be selling at the highest rates they any former period, it will not be long before Government securities will be selling at the highest rates they ever renched. The supply coming upon the market will, for a time keep down the price, but the moment that censes, rates will rapidly advance, no matter, within any reasonable bounds, how great a debt may be contracted. The public debt of England equals nearly \$4,000,000,000. A debt of \$500,000,000. or eight times less, would be, for us, nothing in comparison. The English consols would bear no higher price were they reduced to one-half their present amount. Were the public debt of the United States \$500,000,000 instead of \$110,000,000, its securities would probably bear a higher price, from the vasily greater number of parties interested and dealing in them. The Canadia, with a population of about 2,500,000,000, have a public debt of about \$65,000,000, which would be equal to a debt of \$500,000,000 for the United States, which have three-fold greater wealth and recourses in proportion to population. Yet the securities of the former are selling at a premium of some 10 P cent, while those of the latter are 12 P cent discount. This fact shows the excess and unreasonableness of our fright.

The debt at the formation of the Government was equal to nearly \$20 per head; in 1816, \$15 per head. A similar ratio per head would give us a debt of \$650,000,000 in one case and \$465,000,000 in the other; yet the wealth of the country is more than three-fold greater per head than in either of the periods named. At the close, in 1815, of the great Continental wars, the debt of Great Britain, including Ireland, was £560,000,000,000, which was

the debt of Great Britain, including Ireland, was £860,000,000, or about \$4,300,000,000, which was nearly \$250 per head for each man, won an and child in that country—its population, including Ireland, act much exceeding 18,000,000. The population of the United States is nearly twice that number; that of the

United States once and a half greater, with resources vastly exceeding those of Great Britain in her eventful struggle which humbled the greatest military power, and military genns, the world had ever seen.

There is a very active demand for the new loan outside the banks. There can be no doubt that the public will readily absorb the whole of it as fast as it is needed as well as the further learner to he and. will readily absorb the whole of it as fast as it is needed, as well as the further issues to be, made. The action of the banks of the three great commercial cities, in reference to the loan, virtually consolidates their whole capital into one vast institution, by making their specie a common fund, subject to daily average in ratio to their liabilities. They are to carry the loan in ratio of their capital, and sales by any one are to be on common account. All the banks of the loyal States will, in fact, come in aid of those that are party to the negotiation, and thus the whole available capital of the country will, in effect, be wielded with one purpose—the maintenance of Government. This continuation is the organ and representative of the active available capital of the country, which is thus brought in aid of the military arm of the Government. With abundance of means, men, and munitions of war, no doubts are entertained of the speedy crushing out of the rebellion.

We understand the Attorney-General of the United States has just decided that the new lean is not property which can be taxed by State or local authorities.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in August, in the

years 1860 and 1861, is as follows: | Flaur, bbls. Wheet bs. Corn, bs. Barley, bs. 1969 | 1969 | 1969 | 1,100,201 | 1881 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | Increase....34,340 Inc. 122,532 Inc. 87,200 Inc. 10,146

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation the 22d of August inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

1590. 363,623 4,799,566 2,742,865 1851. 569,435 12,233,446 9,247,637 Barley, bo. 26,800 190,409 \$60,098 Increas .. 185,812 7,452,848 111,680

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 1,676,-

About \$1,100,000 of the denand Treasury Notes have been forwarded by the engravers to Washington, and are being rapidly signed. We can hear of none yet in the street.

The Boston Post of yesterday says that the Boston; banks are now paying in their deposits old 0 v cent. \$270,000 is the amount awarded to banks of on millien capital. Some of the institutions may not be able to take the whole sum awarded to them, but other banks stand ready to make up the deficiency.

The Buston Advertiser of Monday, says: The Boston Asserts of Monday, says:

The Money market presents a more chresful sapect.

In some localities the demand has slightly increased, while the apply continues ample, with a stendy increase, and rates are nuchanged. Business shows more animation in some sections. In the demestic cotton goods department the movement has been quickered by the advance in most descriptions of fabric and prices

are still upward. The Chicago Times of Saturday, says:

New-York banks, consisting of Mr. Stovens of the Commerce, Mr. Coe of the American Exchange, Mr. Willians of the Metropolitan, Mr. Gallatin of the Na-Kentucky, and Maryland currency at 3 per cent

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, made up Monday afternoon, presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous

The subscription to the new Government lean by the Philadelphia banks, it will be seen, has caused a very considerable increase of their loan column, and also to their deposits, without any very material loss of coin. They have advanced the 10 P cent, called for by the Secretary of the Treesary, which on the five millions is \$500,000, and yet the loss of specie is little more than helf this sum.

The Providence Journal of yesterday reports the Printing Cloth market very active, with sales for the week of 157,000 pieces on the basis of 54 cents for 61 061. The package auction cales this week are for each exclusively. The exports of Domestic Cotton goods this week include 1,350 packages to China.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, of Monday, rays: Exchange was weak, and in rather moderate de-mand, the banks buying at 4 and selling at 5 per cent premium. Outside rates, as for several days previous-ly, varied from 41 to 42. Currency continues in fair

The St. Louis Republican, of Saturday, says: There is but little to remark upon in the movement of the money market here. Exchange is held to-day at about the rate of yesterday—71 per cent premium; gold is worth 8.

THE FAMOUS BLACK-HORSE CAVAERY.

The famous black-horse cavalry, The terrible black-korse cavalry: I never knew such a terrible crow As this famous black-horse cavalry. They dash so gallantly, Beware, ye Yankees all, Beware, I say, ere ye fall; They, the stoutest hearts appal; Fear neither shell nor ball, Do this famous black-horse cavalry. New, they come down on us, Every mother's son of us, Engels, at one deshing swoop; Scare, with a yell and whoop, Our honoted Venkee braves. Our bold Fire Zonaves. How they thunder along, Fully six hundred strong; True sons of chivalry, Full of their deviltry; Each one an F. F. V., All of the B. H. C. Now, boys, we feel the shock; See how the riders rock. Firm, we as a rock. Coolly our pieces cock, Yotley on volley pour Into this famous corps,

This famous black-horse cavalry. Maddened with pain, Over the plain, Flying from the dreaded foe, See how their horses go; Wildly, for master's neigh. Ab, no more ties have they-All of them sundered. At least, with four hundred

Of the famous black-horse cavalry While the remaining two Didn't know what to do. All, in confuson, Thought 'twas defusion: Gazed on their fellows, dend, Then wildly turned and fied. This is all can be said Of the famous black-horse cavalry.

ALARUM. From Vanity Fair.

MEN of America, Up from your slumbers! Duch the thick mist away, Each soul that cumbers! Freedom is vet alive; Wake, in her name to strive; Swarm, from each busy bive, tless numbers!

Were we not freemen born-Hero-descended / When shall the hiss of scorn Our fame have ended? The soil of Washington Traitors should harbor none-Though all our rivers run With crimson blended.

Our realm is half a world; Ocean to ocean! Shall our flag now be furled 'Mid war's commotion ? No! let our Chief's command Over broad lake and land, Rouse every freeman's band. Each heart's devotion !

Up, up for Liberty! The battle rages! Of our land's history Blood stains the pages. Death may be welcome now; Though cold the laurel'd brow. Men to its fame shall bow All through the ages.

From caltiff feur or flight. Good Lord, deliver! By truce with traitor might, Give us pence, never! Rather go down to dust, As in the end we must, Placing in God our trust, Freemen for ever!

> SYMN FOR UNION. Tow-Old Hundred.

GREAT Gon! inspire the Patriot's bears, And perve the hero's arm with power, Take Thou, we pray, our Country's part, In this her dark and trying hour.

Our patriot fathers then did'et aid, Their councils and their battles guide, Until a Nation we were made, By glorious Union sanctified.

A Union fouried in the right, The sacred, inborn rights of men, Oh! give us wisdom, grant us might, The priceless treasure to maintain.

Preserve to us, we ask with awe, The sense of Justice, Reason, Right, Religion, Liberty, and Law, Our Constitution, Union, Might Thy love, unceasing, ever flows,

A healing balm for saddest hour. Christ-" God with us," in mercy bring Thy blessed Ponce, in its pure reign; Bet up thy kingdom, be our King, The power and glory Thipe-Apoen-

To hearts receptive of its power;

For Nations' and for human wees.

Elland, Ohio, Angust, 1963.

A COUNTRY FROLIC.

Correspondence of The N. V. Tribune

NEAR MIDDLETONS, ORANGE COUSTY, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1861. There were six of us. We thought we would have a real old-fashioned country frolic, and we did. Properly divided into equal sections of crincline and trowsers, we arose while yet all the world slept, and at 4 a. m. of a regal Summer morn, ate a hearty break-fact. Think of that, poor dwellers in cities! The day before had sounded the careful note of preparation in the shape of "what the party was goin to ate," and early rest was sought that freshness might rise with us before cock-crowing. Long before even a bird had twittered, or a robin thought of his breakfast the nighthawk, still screaming in mid-air, and the sweet morning ster smiling lovingly upon us, and the cheste moot ing star sixtuag townsty upon us, and the cheste moon mildly hidding as welcome, we bundled into a capacious wagon, drawn by two stout and willing horses, in company with the multifurious necessaries of a pictor, and the requirements of a buckleterrying party. Mind you I say healthburry. I was yesterday taught the difference, as they have a here, between whorste and hughle berry. The first-named is the k as it and here a blow moon it and possentials. black sis jet, and has no bloom upon it, and resembles a black current, and grows upon a tall buth; the other grows generally upon a buth low to the ground in knots of blotsis fruit, which blue is the bloom, and by the time you good New-Yorkers get it, is generally

We were in Orange County, famous for everything good, from pretty maidens and fine horses down to butter and cheese. Our destination was the roughest part of fulliven, the adjoining county, where, in soliindo scarce over broken by the voice of man, grow myrians of that fruit, which seems by its shape to have been designed by Providence to remind us perpetually of buckshot.

of buckshot.

Our ride was delightful. The cool morning air braced our spirits, and jest and laugh and song mised in resonact. The birds came out of treir leafy bedrooms one byone, the coeks growed jolilly, while toeir wives and children hunted up their breakinst; the great round sun lifted up his bonest, faithful face, and all the counterpart of the sold, and the sold that the counterpart of the sold that the sold that the counterpart of the sold that the sold th sm lifted up his honcat, faithful face, and all the country part of the world was astir, while, I suppose, you all in the city were still in the land of dreams. Oh! these early mornings with Nature teach as something of Heaven; the dawning of the day when a celestial world will be the dawning of the day when a celestial world will be our home. A faint image, it is true, "but, while this mustly vesture of decay doth growly close us in," all that we can appreciate. Wholog around hills, past highly cultivated farms, adown runny slopes, and anon through dense mosses of wood, we reached the pretty little village of Bloominghurgh, crossing the Shawangan's grotoenaced Shonga Kill by a covered wood a bridge, where we pulled up about 7 o'clock, and watered our borses. One long street and a few crossing ones is its entire make-up. It beauts of three churches—one of them

One long street and a few crossing ones is its entire make up. It bounts of three churches—one of them by its hage, phin Latin cross, on her the tutellary care of the Bishop of Rome. The Presbyterias Church here is notable for one thing remarkable. It has a spine, and it that spine seems to be a clock, but as we passed it, its face indicated 7 minutes past II—an immediate comparison of wat hes was the result; 7 minutes past 7 and we all. We stopped; aba! the clock was like too many watches cold in New-York—bogus. With the usual fendures for appearances, regardlers of their foundation, characteristic of the

minutes past i and we all. We stopped; abad his clock was like too many watches cold in New-York—bogus. With the usual fundaces for appearances, regardlers of their foundation, characteristic of the American people, the worthy dearens not caused the face of a clock to be period upon the house of the Lord, and in order to combine the utile curs duter, with a wise forethought they had the artist designate the hour of marning service, giving the usual grace. We rattled through Bloomingburgh, and soon commenced to climb the mountains. Refore this we had only seen hills, now, seemingly, we were going beavenward, and leaving earth behind us, and the beauty of everything it. Nature around us seemed to continue the impression. Flowers decked the readside, implies class, blekery, oak, in vast proportions, stood scattaged along our pathway—the village my at hat, like a chilo's toy betwenth our feet, and expansive opened to our view a principality of loveliness and genulear. I will not attempt to describe it. Who can transfer such sights to paper! The painter can give us a good idea of how magnificance arrays itself in secony, but he holds not the first pencil—the one that has delinented them upon the canvas of Nature.

Descending this mountain through a dense forest, by a winding rush, we emerged into the smallight to behold the small fown of Wartsbore', simulate on the Delaware and Hodson Canal, which we crossed, and then actous ment a seried us at beholding the multitude of flagstaffa bearing aloft our national ensign. At first we thought them masts, and consilves in a scaport town, to which ides, perhaps, the presence of the canal put a coloring, but afterward we found it was only patriotem cropping out, aided by the rivaley of an ancorsemable number of others, we see many mills of that its. As St. Paul any that the people of Athons were wholly given to including the multitude people were, apparently, wholly given to rum. Perhaps it is nouther sorted and baye of devery kind of dowers, nearly. Two long banks of mechani

lighten the load for the borses, and improving our time by placking the gay flowerets that were all around us. At last we left the highway, and turned into the woods over a road niterly ignerant of the genius of Macalam, though possessing the material for roads of his device in the greatest abundance. Three miles of joiting over such pre-Adamite creations, and striking a sert of cow-josth, a few moments brought us to the margin of a crystal lake, whose pullucid waters reminded us of that called by the early French settlers. Lac St. Sacrament, but on the load for the horses, and improving French settlers, Lac St. Sacrament, bu by the early French settlers. Lac St. Sacrament, but which we Sarone have baronrized into Lake George. Just as if the George it was named after, or his father, could be likened to the purity of its gentle waves! This lovely gen in the monnstns is about a lar to seven miles in circumference, surrounded by the forest, and by in all its virgin beauty at our feet, "like 2 bride adorted for her harband," without house or hat upon

ice bearles. After feasting our eyes upon the matchless leveliners before us, that ever-recurring song—nanger—remind-ing us of our mortality, rang through the loafy vaults, and non a large table-rock our repust was soon apread. Buildo roles that we had brought with us formed our scatter of recess that we had brought with its formed evi-gents, and, reclining after the fachion of Leculius, we ate. Whether it was lunch or breakfast (it was 9 o'clock, and we had eaten at 4), we could not well determine. I insisted that it was breakfast, and that decided by the ladies that it was lunch. After a moke, and a load, and fun enough to last a twelvementh, our and a loaf, and far enough to less a twelvendard our tin palls and willow baskets were produced and busi-ness began. But we picked more enjoyment than we did berries, and the heat of the day sext us back to our camping ground, where, after trying the water "all over," we dined. Delimonico can get up a good din-ner and an elegant, but Amphytrion lumself never had a better than we. The mountain air, the lake, with its tiny waves, murmuring against its rocky shores, the susurrus among the tree-tops, the song of birds, our own perfect abandon and irresistible appe-tive, and home-cooked viands, all compired to create a tost exsemble that ranney cannot purchase nor art supply.

This lake, of which my pen is so full, like many an-This take, of which my pen is so full, like many in-other one in our country, perhaps more beautiful, is blessed or cursed; as the reader pleases, with one of the usual names—meaning nothing—which the practical mind of our people deligiats to inflict, viz.: Marxion Pond. Now, Mr. Marston may be a very nice sort of person, " may be able to read the Bible without spell-ing the hard words, be keerful of his clother, and cut a cold dimeron washin days to save the wimmin folks the trouble of cookin," but all that is no reason why the treable of cookin," but all that is no reason why his name should, like a brand, be indelibly fastened upon our lake. So we cast about for a new name for it. One patriotic gentleman wanted to call it Constitution Lake. That was voted as too long and high sounding; at last we fell back on the Aborigines, and behold the result:

"If he pond no more shall know its owner, But shall be called Sweet Lake Winoua." But all good things come to an end. The lengthening sindows told a story of a drive of twenty miles, and we leaded up again and bade adieu to the winsome waters and the leafy nooks in which we had disported

Nothing of interest occurred on our return trip; but we became all the more interesting ourselves, and it did really seem as if we enjoyed ourselves as much. it did really seem as if we enjoyed cursely se as much, as do the birds when disporting in mid-sir. When the last ray of light had left the sky, and the whippoor-wills had all the music to themselves, we reached our home, somewhat weary, but oh! how much better every way than we would have fell after a day at Sarstega or Newport, or any other fashionable watering place. The pure, unadulterated country, is just a superior to the artificialities of "The Springs," as the glowing light of the sun is to the feeble gua-lights that serve our turn when he is away.

"I care not, Fortune, what you me deay,
You cannot rob me of sweet Nature's grace;
You cannot ber my constant feet to trace.
The wisets and favour through which
Aurors shows her brightening face."

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND INVENTION. -MM. de Ruolgand de Fontenay have obtained a new alloy, which may be very useful for small coin and for many industrial purposes. It is composed of one-third silver, 25 to 30 per cent. of nickel, and 37 to 52 per cent. of copper. Its inventors call it Tiers-argent, or Tri-silver. The three metals, when melted together, form a compound which is not homogeneous, and it is only by a process yet a secret that a malleable metal is produced. In color it resembles platinum. It is susceptible of a very high polish and is extremely hard and tenacious. It is not affected by exposure t the atmosphere, or by any but the most powerful reagents, and is without odor. It can be supplied at 40 per cent. less than silver, and its greater hardness will give it a marked superiority. It may serve as a substitute for plated articles, but will be most valuable for small coin, from the difficulty of counterfeiting arising from the skill required in its preparation and noining.

-Between Ruad and the coast of Syria the Greeks ased to water their ships at a submarine fountain. Another has been discovered recently by Mr. Wm. A. Booth off the coast of Florida. It is a boiling fresh-water spring, twelve miles North by East from St. Augustine and eight miles off shore. The water boils up with such great force that it can be seen at a distance of two miles. When first seen, it has the appearance of a breaker, and it is consequently generally avoided, but there are five fathoms of water between it and the shore. Ten fathoms of water are found to the seaward, but no bottom is found at the spring itself with thirty fathoms of line. The water in the spring is fresh and by no means unpalatable. When the St. John river is high this spring boils up from six to eight feet above the level of the sea, and it has been many times reported as a rock with water breaking over it.

-M. Le Verrier has lately written a letter to Marshal Vailiant on the present theories of the solar sys-tem. He concludes that there are three rings of mutter revolving round the Sun, one between the Sun and Mercury, the second near the Earth, including meteoric stones and shooting stars, and the third between Mars and Jupiter, consisting of small planets. The ring of asteroids between the Sun and Mercury has a total mass about equal to that of Mercury. The ring which supplies our aerolites and shooting stars has a total mars of not more than a tenth part that of the Earth. The total mass of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter is greater than one third that of the

- The present method of tinning Iron does not place a very durable coat on it. Mesers. Vivien & Lefebore have invented a process for covering iron vessels with a film of alckel before applying the tin. They first scour the vessel in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, after which salt, corresive sublimute and sulphate of nickel re added to the bath, and the vessel is agitated for some time. It is then found to have received a fine, uninterrupted coat of nickel, which adheres with great strength and effectually pretects the iron from oxidation. A second bath of river-water, cream of tartar and tin deposits a coating of tin on the nickel.

-A straw-stacking machine has been patented in England by William Wilson and Henry T. Wright. An endless band carries a series of flexible pockets or concave receivers, which are made of strong netting. This is so arranged in connection with a threshing machine as that the straw is caught in the concave receivers, carried by the band up an inclined plane, and tipped out on the stack. As the flexible concave receivers pass over the roller at the upper end of the band, they are flattened out, which aids in discharging them.

-At Edinburg, a wire has been stretched between Edinburg Castle and the Calton Hill, 4,200 feet long, which fires a gun at the Castle daily at I o'clock. The objection to firing a gun at the observatory at Calton Hill was, that it would derange the instruments there. Accordingly a wire was stretched clear across the city without a rest. The electric current passing on it carrice a clock at the Castle which at 1 o'clock drops a weight that discharges the gun.

-An improved method of making spades and shovels has been patented; the inventors take a bar of steel of full temper, into which by powerful machinery they punc. a hole large enough for the foot of the handle to enter. Afterwards they forge and hammer it down to the required thickness and faish. Thus the whole tool except the handle, being of cast steel, is uniformly strong, and there being no welding, it cannot work

-At the late trial of implements by the Bath and West of England Society, a steam-cultivator was successfully tried. With a ten-horse-power engine and six persons to attend it, it grubs up six scree per day of twelve hours, one way, and can cross-grub twelve acres in the same time. This breaks up the land thoroughly.

-The gas-company of Plymouth, England, has reyet it pays a dividend of 10 per cent. on one-half its shares, and 71 per cent. on the other half, the highest dividends allowed to the company by law.

-The manufacture of paper from the leaves of Indian corn is becoming extensive in Austria. The paper is said to be tougher than any ordinary paper made from rags, while it is almost wholly free from silies, which makes paper produced from straw so brittle.

-The 70th planet has been discovered by Mr. Paysen, of Madras, and has been named the Asia, as it is the first discovery of the kind which has been made in that quarter of the globe. It is an asteroid between the eleventh and twelfth magnitude.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

To the Editor of The K. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In your issue of July 15 may be found an interesting, and, to no small extent, truthful article on the Central Park.

One portion of it, however, supports the same mistaken views which have on several occasions been set forth in the newspapers as to the so-called close planting of the trees. Speaking of the mistakes into which, in his judgment, the officers of the Park seem likely to full the switer save:

his judgment, the officers of the Park seem likely of full, the writer says:

It has, for instance, been objected to by so good an authority of the theories that the trees and shrubbery are created on on the together that their health and fature beauty are sectionly imperited; that an unreasonable memotion in the arrangement of the groups prevalle; that the individual specimens accordly very infector to such as would be tolerated in private counds, and that the groups are formed each of or a kind of tree forms only thus importing that combination of light and shad and that harmorisine of color, depth, breadth, massiveness, and attended to composition of the true landscape artist, balls, cluss, and other forcest trees that must nitimately cover a cust breadth with their branches, are pleasted a few feet appart, each present with their branches, are pleasted as few feet appart. has elms, and other forest trees that must utilizately cover a cost breadth with their branches, are placed a few feet apart, he planters time apparently either ligaring the laws of their rowth or striving for present effect at the expense of ultimate nearby. It would seem, after a crasful study of the work, as it were intended to framplant the great majority of the trees and shrubs within a few years; but we cannot think the plan a good one, since it will not only lead to great expense, but injure their growth."

As must be known to the writer, the business of the true landscape artist" is to copy the best doings of Nature. What she performs on a grand scale, it is the prov-

What she performs on a grand scale, it is the province of the landscape gardener to duplicate on, a small one. If his soul is imbued with the true spirit of his calling, he may, on a small space—but not without deuse planting—combine the idea of scope with the realities of shade, variety, seclusion, and, if you please, infuse into the whole that spirit of solitude which alone belongs to the trackless forest.

The true landscape gardener gives an apparent enlargement to space; this is one of the special secrets of his art! To make a small space large he must follow Nature; and where, in the volume of her unnumbered lessons, does she teach him the toy shop arrangement of methodic regularity as equidistant planting?

ment of methodic regularity as equidistant planting?

Those familiar with natural forest scenery know that the pines, spraces, oaks, maples, &c., may be found in homogenous manses, and that the very thing which some would call "monotony," belongs to "depth of woods embraced," whose rich follage and almost melancholy gloom, enchants the admirer of nature's works on the grandest scale.

The designers of the Park aim at something to make the thousands of people who teem from the brick walls of this crowded city, feel—while loitering the "green arcades" of this sylvan retreat—that they are in the presence of nature.

Look at Nature! See how closely she plants! See the health and vigor of the monarchs of the forest, whose strong arms interlock each other, and how closely they stand together in emblematic harmony with our national motte, that "In Union thore is strongth." There is more than strength. There is im

posing grandeur. The beautiful and the good, and the posing grandent. The beautiful and the good, and the useful, come together; and it is in these massive and liberal groupings of nature, where usesting trees "almost create eternal night," that we love to he down and repose, and feel the inspiration of all the landscape.

almost create elemnal engis," that we love to lie down and repose, and feel the inspiration of all the landscape.

There is no greater mistake (some very respectable authorities to the contrary netwichstancing) than to suppose that several trees of the same kind in the same group, produce mondons. Mr. Whately well says: "Trees which differ in but one of these circumstances of shape, green, or growth—though they agree in every other—are sufficiently di tinguished for the purpose of variety; if they differ in two or three, they occurs contrasts, if in all, they are opposite, and scidom group well together. Those, on the contrary, which are of one character, and are distinguished only as the characteristic mark is strongly or faintly impressed upon them, form a beautiful mass, and unity is preserved without sameness."

It will, therefore, appear—if the views of this writer be correct—that groups "formed of one kind of trees or shrubs only "are far from objectionable on the scere of "monotony," and that this arrangement in placing does not exclude "light and shade," I shall presently proceed to the proof.

The Central Park, though seven or eight bundred

does not exclude "light and shade," I shall presently proceed to the proof.

The Central Park, though seven or eight bundred acree in extent, is comparatively a very limited space. To secure effect within such limits as those of the Park, dense planting becomes a necessity. Trees and shrubs flourish best in the embraces of each other; and where early and healthful development is an especial object, the more crowded the plants, the sconer they "nurse" each other beyond the chances of decay, and the extra cost of massing them together for that purpose will find an ample return, not only in rapidity of growth, but in the certainty of a sufficient number from which to make judicious selections to be spared by the "grab" or pruning-knife on the day of "weeding." The remedy for excess will at all times be immediate; that for pancity and meageness would be the work of years.

There are few greater m-stakes than to suppose that the more "mixing" of trees gives variety, as some the day of the tree with the leaf would

There are few greater m-stakes than to suppose that the mere "mixing" of trees gives variety, as some who flud fauit with the planting on the Park would have as think. It gives variety, to be sure, but it is variety of the toy-shop. It involves the presence of an element of confusion foreign to the economy of Nature, and the charms of "light and shade" are newhere. True, there are mixed planting in the domains of Nature, and they are indispensable to certain picturesque scenes; but the effect produced by a group of oaks, shough "formed of one kind of trees only," would be destroyed if mayles, birches, helcheries, locusts, ashes, or any other kind of trees, were introduced among them. This style of planting would involve the toy-shop principle, and the trees, standing like centries selected from a brigade of "fautestics," would be a caricature of Nature.

How different is the feeling toward the fine, dense groupings of forest scenery, where, with seeming neg-

groupings of forest scenery, where, with setning negligence, but self-evident narmony, all the charms of "light and sinde" and density of foliage invite the songeters of the grove to sing the "live long day!" Jumble the trees together, and it is doubtful if you ould swindle the stupidest bird out of a single sons mong their branches.

Downing, speaking of picturesque planting, says:

Downing, specifing of provinces the planting, says:

"There should be bregalar groups, occusionally mening fore
there is and always more or less tooching such other; treating
to far time for thinding, should it be necessary.

"These should be more of the wildness of the fuses and choss
forcible portions of woods or far-sts, in the disparison of the
trees; constitues planting them diserves even two or three in
the same hole, at others more lose and scattered. These will
grow up into wild and more striking forms, the barks will be
deeply furnessed and rough, the limb twisted and irregular, and
the forms and outlines distinctly varied. They should often be
intermined with smaller make growth of a similar character, as
the basel, haw there, fig."

te hazel, haw them, see."

Elsewhere he says, on the subject of planting:
"In more distant parts of the plantation will also appear a

"In more distant parts of the puntation will also appear masses of considerable attent, &c."
The Horticulturist of to-day objects to dense planting. We would ask the readers of that journal, which owes its existence to the Innented Downing, to read carefully what he las left behind him on the subject of "Wood and Plantations." Those who use his name should not deay his teachings.

In the main, there are two styles of planting in the Park—one the Picturesque, the other the Beautiful.
The planting on the boundaries is necessarily deuse and Picturesque, so as to "concent the bounds." The truly Pictures use may be found in the "Ramble, "for the simple reason that the ground is naturally Picturesque,

and Pieuresque, so us to "conreal the bounds." The truly Pictures us may be found in the "Ramble," for the simple reason that the ground is naturally Picturesque, and the planting is, as it should be, in keeping with it. To introduce the Beautiful were would be to neutralize the diffuse liberality of nature. So, on the contrary, Picturesque planting would be objectionable on other parts of the Park, such, for instance, as the ensiern and western sides of the "Promemade." because the shape of the ground calls for what more properly belongs to the Brantiful. So far as the present writer can learn from observation, these distinct of visions of the subject have been recognized and will be adhered to by the authorities of the Park.

Those who object to the planting on the score of excessive density should bear in mind that the fault, if it be one, is at least on the right side. In due time, nothing will be more easy than to thin out such "individual specimens" as may be found inferior to "such as would be tolerated on private grounds." The trees or shrubs so removed may or may not be worth the plants of transplanting; many failures occar in the most thrifty plantations, and the surest provision against such a consequence is to plant thick, gradually "weed out" the less promising specimens, and finally retain the most flourishing of the original stock.

This—the tree economy of planting—does not so much calculate upon the "transplanting" as upon the secotory process. Nor can "the great majority of the trees and shrube" at any time be spared for the openations of either. Consequently, the "great expense" the future "nauries," and so forth—so much apprehended by The Horticulturist will admit—like the "shoughter" of Bull Run—of a mighty diminution of the original estimate.

The general expectation is that the Park should be

he original estimate.

The general expectation is that the Park should be what it ought to be; and the petty fault findings, with ist cause, of a few of the newspapers, only to cicturb the equilibrium of arrangements for the time being.

Mysterious Disappearance .- William Grabam left his home, at No. 33 Madison street, for a visit to Albany, on the 25th of July. A letter, dated there on the 27th, was received from him, since which time no trace whatever has been discovered of his whereabouts. He is about 31 years of age; is dark in feature, with an Italian look; has dark eyes, one smaller than the other; a moustache; and he has the walk of a milor. His dress consisted of a light blue coat, trowsers of light tan color, white Marseilles vest with a small lilac spot, and a Leghorn hat, bound and trimmed with black; and he wore gold stude enamelled in blue. The fact that he came into possession of a large sum of money at Albany leads to the fear that he may have met with foul treatment. Any information that may lead to his discovery will be gladly received by his wife at No. 33 Madison street.

CHAMBERS—On Monday, Ang 26, Matthew Chambers, ages
So years, 4 months and 20 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral on Thursday morning, 28th last,, at 16
of clock, from his late residence, No. 54 West Forty-seventh
street, without further invitation
COLE—On Monday, Aug. 26, Malinda R. Cole, daughter of the
late flarnet Cole of this city.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully is vited
to attend her funeral from No. 177 Duane street, at 21 of clock
p. un., on Thursday next, without further invitation.
COOPER—In this city, on Menday morning, Aug. 26, Mary
Geoper, daughter of the late William Cooper, in the 7th year
of her age.

of hot age.

DENIN—In this city, on Monday, Aug. 26, Patrick, the beloved and Sugar and Sugar Deniu, aged if years and 6 months.

JENKINS—On Tuesday, Aug. 27. John Jenkins, in the 15th year.

of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral free
the residence of his daughter. No. 259 Ceriton avenue, Broadlyn, at 3 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, 39th lines. JOSLIN-On Tuesiay, Aug. 27, Phoebe Titus, wife of Dr. B. F. Joslin, aged 34 years.
Notice of funeral will be given in the papers.

Notice of funeral will be given in the paper.

McGILL-At Newburgh, Ornage County, on Friday, Aug. 23, Robert McGill, in the Sid year of his age, the oldest exemply Fremant of New York.

McGILEE-Saddenly, on Monday, Aug. 26 Johans, the be-loved wife of David McClure of Dobba's Ferry, aged 43 years.

PYLE-In this city, on Monday evening, Aug. 26, Maria L. infant daughter of James and Enter A 1 the, aged I month and 10 days. SHAW-At Stephenson, Rensectaer County, N. Y., on Thurs-day, Aug. 22, after a long and painful Illness, John Kirtland

day, Aug. 22, after a long and painful liness, and day, Aug. 22, after a long and painful liness, and day and a Sharr, aged 24 years.

WADSWORTH—At Woodlawn, near Chicago, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 14, after a programed filmest. Grace lineseds morning, Aug. 14, after a programmed filmest. Grace lineseds only daughter of James and Emply W. Wadsworth, aged 1 year, 10 months and 20 days.

Movements of Ocean Stramers. TO DEPART.

Lower Lock. Liverpool. Ang. 20

New York. Liverpool. Aug. 21

New York. Liverpool. Aug. 21

New York. Liverpool. Sept. 10

Reserver. Liverpool. Sept. 10

Reserver. Liverpool. Sept. 10

Reserver. Liverpool. Sept. 10

New York. Liverpool.